

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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No. 3.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1839.

PLANTING LARGE AND SMALL POTATOES.

Considerable diversity of opinion exists among farmers in regard to planting potatoes, whether the seed, which is put into the ground, should be large or small, cut or uncut. Some are of opinion, that, in order to prevent the seed or variety from "running out," large potatoes should be used; others will contend that small pieces and small potatoes will afford as good a yield as the large ones, and that being the case, it is much more economical to use them. The late Dr. Parker, of Gardiner, once informed us, that he never had but one variety of potatoes in his life, and that he invariably planted one large sized tuber in the hill, and thereby prevented any deterioration of the crop. It would seem from theory that this would be the result, because the potatoe which is planted must of necessity afford nutriment to the young plant until its roots have become sufficiently large and extended to draw its support from the earth. The more nourishment there is on hand the greater the crop.

Accurate and careful experiment, however, does not establish this as an invariable result. The following statement from a friend in a private letter,—Mr D. who is an excellent farmer in the eastern part of the State, and a close observer, does not seem to warrant the plan of using only the large potatoes for seed. "I have been," says he, "trying for five years to prove that large potatoes are better than small ones, and have for that length of time kept two distinct breeds, selecting the largest of the one, and small ones of the other for seed each year, thinking that they would degenerate, but cannot yet perceive any difference.—The small breed this year yielded as many and as large ones as the others."

"The potatoe crop with us has been this year a pretty profitable one, although we had so small a one; yet very well, as from an acre I got 260 bushels; of which I sold the merchantable, say about 200 bushels, for 70 cents per bushel."

After all, it would seem that much, if not the whole of the secret of obtaining a good crop, is the planting on a good soil and having a good season. The enormous yields that have been obtained the last year and the year before from the Rohan potatoe, is owing probably more to the good cultivation which was bestowed upon it, than to any thing so very superior in the potatoe itself. Our correspondent H. Prince, Esq. of Thomaston, demonstrated, not long since, by actual experiment, that the Rohan has not yielded in the hands of others more than the Quoddy blues did in his. But what we were going to observe was this—The Rohans, in every instance that we have seen, were cut and each eye planted by itself.

Although many experiments have heretofore been tried in regard to this question, yet the facts are not generally known, if so well established as they ought to be. Our readers will find some experiments on this subject in Vols. 2d and 3d of the Maine Farmer by "N.," "Ploughboy," and "S. F. B.," which throw much light upon it. By these experiments the cuttings are not so much behind the whole potatoes in

yield as to make it much of an object to plant whole potatoes when seed is scarce.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Our friend above mentioned, also communicates the following experiments in regard to the prevention of smut in wheat. Although not written expressly for publication, yet we trust he will pardon us for making it public. "To prove a favorite notion of mine that smut in wheat can be prevented, I sowed four rows of very smutty seed in a bed, side by side. The seed in the first place I rubbed so as to break the smut balls, and blacken the whole. From one row, sown in this state, the produce was, as might be supposed, principally smut. The next row, the seed of which was soaked a short time in diluted sulphuric acid, afforded very little smut. The seed of the next row was washed in strong brine thoroughly skimmed,—plenty of quick lime mixed with it. The next was coated with white wash after a manner described in the Maine Farmer last spring. In the two last no smut. My main crop prepared like No. 3 above, had not a head of smut that I could find tho' a part of my seed was smutty."

It is now pretty well established that no Farmer need have smutty wheat, unless he pleases, and yet the most careful sometimes find themselves cultivating a goodly crop of it which has crept in upon them unawares,—either blown over the hedge into his fields from his neighbors, or washed down from higher ground, or carted in with the manure."

BROOKS' ADDRESS.

We have been favored with a copy of an address delivered before the schools and citizens of the town of Quincy, Mass., on the 4th of July, 1837: by Rev. Charles Brooks.

This is a very excellent discourse. The subject is a discussion of the question "How can our schools be made to develop the whole nature of man?" The answer is by affording the fullest activity to the *physical, intellectual and moral* powers of youth. In regard to the physical powers, exercise in the open air is absolutely necessary—followed up by suitable school rooms, &c.

In regard to the intellectual faculties, attention should be paid to *reading, to arithmetic, geography, natural history, anatomy, politics*, (not party politics but the general principles of Government,) and *conversation*. This last subject is one seldom if ever introduced into common schools. The dignity of the pedagogue would suffer extremely should he venture to unbend and hold converse with the urchins under his command. He observes that in Prussia two hours of every day are spent in these conversations. The *moral* powers should be developed by instilling into the youth principles of *love and affection* for what is right just and good,—in short, the great general principles of religion, free from sectarian bias, or prejudice.

WHAT HAS THE MOON TO DO WITH CUTTING TIMBER?

Aye, sure enough! And yet the old dame is accused of having very special interest in this business. Many experienced men are full in the faith, that timber, cut in what is called the *dark* of the moon, will last much longer than when it is cut in the full. We are neither *moonstruck* nor *lunatic* as yet, but still it

can hardly seem possible that so many practical men can be mistaken; and at the same time it is as difficult to conceive what influence the moon can have over the durability of timber cut in her presence or in her absence. We should like to hear from any of our correspondents who can give us well authenticated facts upon this question.

A friend, who is engaged in ship building is also engaged in experiments which shall test this question, and has promised at the year's end to let us know the results of his observations. We know not the extent of the laws of nature, nor how much influence the nearer planets have over the atmosphere and fluids of our earth. If the moon has power to cause the ebbing and flowing of the tides, why may she not have as strong influence upon the atmosphere and many other natural objects upon the face of the earth?

BIG SQUASH.

The Hon. N. Fletcher, of Thomaston, raised a squash last season weighing forty-three and a half pounds. The seed was from Illinois. As he took no particular pains with this one, "he means to raise a bigger one next year."—That's right.

DEPARTMENT,

Conducted by M. SEAVEY.

TICKS ON SHEEP. A subscriber informs us that his sheep are very much troubled with ticks, which he wishes to ascertain the best mode of destroying, without injuring the sheep. Will some of our correspondents please to communicate the necessary information on this subject?

NEW PUBLICATIONS. We have received the first five numbers of the new series of the NEW ENGLAND GALAXY, published at Boston, by J. H. Buckingham, on the plan of the former Galaxy, and at the same terms. Among the many literary and family papers of its time, none held a more deservedly high rank than the Galaxy. The new series fully sustains the character of the former.

FAMILY & SCHOOL VISITOR. We have received the first and second numbers of a new publication with the above title, published by Wm. Hyde, Portland, & E. F. Duren, Bangor, once in two weeks, at one dollar a year; and edited by Rev. Cyril Pearl. From the known talents and capabilities of the Editor and the specimens before us, we think the Visitor will be highly useful in the department in which it is intended to operate. Such a publication is very much needed in our State and ought to receive a generous support.

BOSTON CULTIVATOR. We have received the 5th number of this paper, published weekly in Boston, by a society of Gentlemen, at \$2.00 a year in advance; and edited by Wm. Buckminster. It is a folio sheet, of moderate size, well filled with agricultural and other useful matter, and will, doubtless, be useful in stirring up farmers to a sense of their true interest. We wish them success.

TENNESSEE FARMER. The first number of the 4th vol. of this publication comes to us in a new and improved dress and somewhat enlarged. The price is not however, proportionably increased. It is published monthly at Jonesboro, Tenn., at one dollar a year in advance, by Emerson & Draderick.

FARMERS' CALENDER FOR MARCH.

This is a stern and-boisterous month, but one of much importance to the farmer whose operations through the season depend much on making a good beginning, or as some would say, in taking a fair start. This is the month to start in, and the first operation should be to prepare a plenty of fencing and have it, if not taken to the spot where wanted, so situated that it can be taken to any part of the farm without difficulty. The next operation should be to haul up and prepare a plenty of good wood for summer.—Cut and split it and throw into a pile where it can be conveniently thrown into the woodhouse and piled up in May. It should never lay out longer. See that every tool about your premises is in good order for use. If you will not want to use them until haying, it is better to put them in order now than to be obliged to spend a day in the best of the season to do it. If new tools will be wanted purchase them now; the interest until they will be wanted, will be but a trifle compared with the expense of having to take a day in planting or haying time to go to the market town to get them; or the vexation of running half a dozen times to the neighbors to borrow. Every farmer knows what tools will be wanted on his farm, between this and next fall, and he should see that they are all procured and in order, and then an extra yoke or two, a few rake teeth, bows, hoe and axe handles, &c. should be in readiness in case of accident.

Articles of this kind prepared and laid by to season, are much better than they are to be put to immediate use. Then for your seeds. The plan for the years operations should be now made—determine what crops shall go into such and such pieces of ground and see that all your seeds are procured and in readiness for use. Very serious accidents frequently occur in consequence of a few days delay in getting in a crop, by blighting winds or early frosts, and by thus getting all prepared in the spring, a farmer can walk thro' the season with his business before him and never be driven by his work, or have to let it suffer for want of attention.

NAMES.—STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Every person who is acquainted with the different Agricultural portions of our State, must have experienced the want of having the various articles of produce properly named.

Having the different varieties of articles raised in our State, known throughout its limits, at least, by the same name, is an object which must be desirable to every farmer. We will mention potatoes, of which it is well known there are a great many varieties, and to our knowledge there are three different kinds known as "blue noses," and one variety is known by four different names and many kinds known by three names, and no variety raised that is not known by as many as two. These different names are peculiar to different sections of the State; hence a man from Penobscot County, talking with a farmer in Kennebec, about a kind of potatoes, would suppose them something new to him, but on examining them finds them to be the same he raises at home, under a different name. The same remarks will apply to beans, corn, peas, & nearly every crop grown in our state.

Now the only remedy we can think of, for this evil, is to form a State Agricultural Society, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction over this matter, & hold a meeting at Augusta, once a year, during the session of the Legislature, and shall give names to all the varieties of products of our State, "and whatsoever they shall call them that shall be the name thereof." The Secretary of such society to record the description and names of the article, and such record shall be published in the several papers in the State that are disposed to publish it.

If brother Cole, of the Yankee Farmer and the other papers in the State thinks favorably of this plan, we should like to see them insert a notice in their papers calling a meeting of the members of the Legislature and all others that feel interested, to be holden at the State house in Augusta, on Monday the 11th day of

March next, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming such a society, and we will see that a notice of the same is properly circulated in this county.

Our Correspondents will pardon us for not allowing them to occupy more space in our paper this week. The memorial on beet sugar, and the proceedings relating to the N. E. Boundary is our apology.

Communications from the following writers are ready and shall appear in turn; J H J, A B, A young Farmer, A Farmer, R, H S, No. S W, &c.

CORRECTIONS. In the poetry signed "O. P. Q." in No. 1, Vol. 7, the first line should read

"Weekly visitant! Welcome guest!"

In our notice of the Dixmont roads, second line from the bottom of Mr Abbott's statement, for 23 215-320 read 28 215-320.

MR. SEAVEY.—I wish to make a few corrections in my statement on potatoes that appeared in the Farmer of February 5th 1839.

In the 27th line the word "land and the" should be left out and the period come after roods. Each potatoe was cut into four pieces instead of two as appeared in the statement. The hills were two feet apart from centre to centre, the pieces in the hills were from 6 to 8 inches apart. By inserting the above corrections you will oblige

N. WATSON.

Fayette, Feb. 11, 1839.

The above corrections should have appeared last week, but were overlooked by the compositor.

Original.

SHORT ESSAYS ON COMMON SCHOOLS.

No. 1.

The system of common schools at present in operation in New England is peculiarly our own. It has some characteristics in common with the system of other countries; but it, at the same time, has many others which are intimately connected with, and dependent on, our peculiar habits, customs, and general economy as a people. Our common schools are decidedly a republican institution. They are free,—open to all; the rich and poor share equally in their benefits. In this the institution is a republican in its operation. Again, it is republican in principle;—it is supported by the wealth of the country, and not by "direct taxes." It makes no distinction of rank; but aims at the intellectual improvement of the mass of the people. It is from this particular characteristic that it derives its importance. Were this institution to single out, as the object of its benefits, the children of the rich, it would at once lose its importance & sink from its present character as a high, moral, intellectual and philanthropic enterprise, to a mere individual concern in which self interest and borrowed power would be the principal visible agents. It would then be destitute of what now ennobles it,—its high object of improving mind *en masse*. The fact that our primary schools are accessible to all, and are intended to reach in their operation every individual in the community ought to be sufficient to give them a high degree of importance, and to create a deep-felt interest in every breast for their continuance and prosperity;—for on them secondarily, and on the general intelligence of the people primarily, the perpetuity of our national character and institutions depend. From this it follows that it is the indispensable duties of every citizen, which he owes both to himself and his country, to use his influence to raise the standard of our primary schools to the elevation to which their importance entitles them. It is a fact not to be denied that our schools are not what they should be. The reason why can be stated in a few words;—*The want of interest in them, and the consequent want of good instructors and proper management.* These evils should be remedied, and I will offer a few thoughts as to the best methods of doing it, in another number.

L. P. P.

February, 1839.

ECONOMY.

Mr. Editor: Economy and Simplicity are twin sisters, they were born and brought up together, and in the days of our ancestors they were found the inmates of almost every family, but in these modern times, since Madam fashion has assumed the management of affairs in what she is pleased to denominate the higher grade of society, these two estimable virtues are driven forth, and their places supplied by luxury and extravagance. They are now only cherished by old dame necessity who it is true has no special affection for them, but frequently finds herself obliged to appeal to them for assistance in her distress. And now sir, as you are placed as a guardian of the public morals, I would inquire whether the modern change has been advantageous to the community, all things considered. Since the departure from the precepts of the above virtues, have people generally enjoyed more happiness, health or comfort; has not misery, disease and death, been permitted to bear as extensive sway as formerly? Have not these habits which we cherish, and hug to our bosoms as the darling objects of our existence, robbed us of our fortune, our health, and left us destitute, meagre, and miserable—a prey to every evil and crime the dark catalogue contains? Yea, do we not behold at every turn, living illustrations of the fearful ravages of those ruthless tyrants upon the finest and most promising portion of human form? Is not our state then a deplorable one? Is it not time that we were looking about ourselves and making the inquiry 'where are we?' whither shall we flee to rid ourselves from the prevailing influence of these merciless tyrants which fasten upon us like the incubus, and threaten a woful destruction of every thing virtuous and lovely? Is it not time then for us to arise and by a mighty effort, rid ourselves from these demons of darkness and again invite to our domiciles those lovely virtues who are only waiting for our consent to return and bring with them all the blessings and comforts they formerly bestowed upon our ancestors? That there may be among your readers some few who are willing to sacrifice the gratification of sensual indulgence for the more refined and substantial enjoyment of intellectual pleasures; & as you gave my former communication a favorable "nod," I will occasionally furnish your readers through your paper, with some few of the precepts of those ancient and lovely virtues.

JULIA GINKS.

Hanover Feb. 1839.

MR HOLMES: I would enquire through the Farmer which is the most profitable crop for the farmer to raise, barley or oats?—Which is the least injurious to the ground,—which will produce the greatest yield on the same soil,—whether it will do to sow barley on all kinds of soil, and, lastly, whether grass-seed will catch as well with barley as with wheat; if you or some of your correspondents will answer these inquiries you will much oblige H.

LEGAL.

ARBITRATION.

The plaintiff brought an action of general indebitatus assumpsit, to recover the amount of an account against the defendant.

The defendant having an account against the plaintiff, entered into an agreement with him, to submit the plaintiff's claim, and all demands of the defendant against him under a rule of court.

At this time there was pending in the same court an action in favor of the defendant, against the plaintiff and another person, to recover the amount of a joint and several note signed by them, and payable to the plaintiff. At the hearing before the referees the plaintiff claimed that they should consider the note which the defendant held, and which he denied to be due, and

that he should be allowed his legal costs of suit in the action pending thereon.

The defendant's counsel objected, that submission did not cover that demand and declined offering it. The referees refused to consider it, and made their award accordingly.

The defendant now moved for the acceptance of the award, and the plaintiff moved that the same should be recommitted for the purpose of having the referees consider and award in regard to said note.

Shaw C. J. delivered the opinion of the court.

The objection made to the award is, that it is not final, because it does not include a note held at the time of the submission by the defendant against the plaintiff. But the facts do not constitute any valid objection to the acceptance of the award. If the ground taken by the plaintiff is correct, the defendant will be barred from recovering upon his note. Holbrook might elect to consider his note a joint or a several one, but how far the submission embraced the note, it is not necessary now to determine. He was at liberty to abandon the claim under the note, and the court cannot now know that he has not done so.

This is not within the class of cases cited, where awards have been held not to be final; for in those cases, debts or claims were presented but were not acted upon by the referees. Here no claim was presented by the defendant, and consequently the referees could not have acted upon it, and their award must be accepted.

Law Reporter

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1838.

FRIEND SEAVEY, In the Senate on the 7th inst., Mr. Clay of Kentucky, presented a memorial of a large number of the citizens of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the interference of the Abolitionists in different parts of the country relative to the subject of slavery in the District. The memorial is similar to the one presented in the House by Mr. Moore of New York, as mentioned in my last. Mr. Clay embraced the opportunity to state his views on the subject of slavery, the course of the Abolitionists, &c.—making a speech which occupied the Senate two hours. He took a decided stand against the measures of the abolitionists. Mr. Calhoun followed in a few remarks on the same subject, when the Senate then adjourned. In the House, the same day, the discussion of the Army appropriation bill was continued until a late hour of the day, when the question was taken on its passage, and decided in the affirmative. The bill was then sent to the Senate.

In the Senate on Friday, the 8th, Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill more effectually to secure public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government. The bill was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday following. The special order of the day, being the bill to prevent the interference of certain officers of the government in elections was taken up, and Mr. Chittenden addressed the Senate at length, in its favor. In the House, Mr. Robertson of Virginia spoke at length, on the subject of the public lands.

In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Morris of Ohio made a speech on the subject of abolition petitions, the right of petition, &c. The bill providing for the armed occupation of Florida, was taken up, and the question on its indefinite postponement being taken, was decided in the negative by a vote of 25 to 20. It was then ordered to be printed, and will in due time come up for further consideration. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate the annual amount of nett revenue collected from all sources in each year for the last ten years, designating, as far as practicable, the several kinds of goods from which revenue derived from imports is raised; and the amount derived from each year, and also the rate of duty. The House, on Saturday, was engaged in the consideration of private bills.

The business transacted in the Senate on Monday, 11th inst., was mostly of a private nature. In the House, on motion of Mr. Martin, a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk of the House to purchase and distribute to the members and delegates of the House, who were not members at the last session, such books as were authorized to be purchased for the members of the 25th Congress, and that he pay for the same out of the contingent fund. Mr. Garland introduced a bill providing for the taking of the sixth census of the people of the United States, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Pratt, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Public Buildings to inquire into

the expediency of having the public buildings hereafter to be erected, built of either marble or granite, instead of the stone that has heretofore been used—(conglomerated sand stone, absorbing water, and requiring to be frequently painted at great expense to preserve it against rain and frost;) and that said committee report to the House which of these materials (marble or granite,) is the most desirable and economical, and the several prices at which each of said materials can be furnished. The special order of the day (being the consideration of bills relative to the Territories,) coming up, Mr. DAVEE of Maine was called to the Chair. After the consideration of various bills, the same were reported to the House, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Rives made a speech, occupying the most of the day, on the bill to prevent certain federal officers interfering in elections. The House was engaged on Territorial matters.

On Wednesday, (yesterday,) the proceedings of neither branch possess particular interest.

A bill has passed the House, to prevent the giving or sending a challenge in the District of Columbia. Many of the duellists, I observed, were opposed to it.

The following extract, from a memorial, presented in each branch of Congress a short time since, will explain itself.

"Maria Helena America Vespucci, a descendant of the celebrated Americus Vespucci, of an illustrious family of Florence, is now in America—in the United States. She has been obliged to quit her country on account of her political opinions. She has separated herself from her family in order to avoid drawing upon them the displeasure of their government. She is now alone, without country, without family, and without protection!

"America Vespucci quitted Florence on the 4th of October, 1834, and has been travelling from country to country, without a resting place (appoi,) without security, sustained only by the internal conviction of having performed a duty to her country.—After many difficulties she arrived in France. There she found an asylum. The good Queen of the French restored her to courage by granting her protection so far as to permit her to travel under the auspices of the French flag. But this generosity does not give her a country, this protection does not bestow upon her the title of a citizen."

"America Vespucci will make no demand on the American Government. Those who make demands are presumed to have rights to be established or justice to claim. She knows that the Americans have been magnanimous towards all who have rendered services to the nation—that they have been generous towards all who have done a noble act for their country; and that they have moreover granted protection and even assistance to emigrants from other nations. There is none but a Vespucci who has given his name to a quarter of the Globe. Will the Americans do nothing for a descendant of Americus? She desires a country, she seeks a land that will receive her as a friend. She has a name, that is all her inheritance, all her fortune. May this hospitable nation grant her a corner of that and in which it is so rich, and may the title of citizen be bestowed upon the poor emigrant!"

The lady above referred to has been in this city for several weeks. A report has been made in the Senate on so much of her memorial as relates to citizenship—the Committee asking to be discharged from its further consideration, on the ground that the Government of the United States has no authority to pass an act of special naturalization.

Yours, K.

RECONOMICS.

In presenting to our readers a series of receipts and remarks on cookery and other household affairs, we should feel an extreme degree of diffidence, if it were not, that, in doing this, we act merely as a medium to "our better half." All the information we have on this subject is derived from this source, and we present it in that plain every day garb, which we think will meet the wants and wishes of a great majority of our readers. There is one great principle in cooking which should never be lost sight of, to which, in the common affairs of life there will be found few, if any exceptions. This is, when an article is put to the fire to cook, let the process be hastened as fast as it possibly can without burning. By this we would be understood that bread, pies, puddings &c. should never be put into an oven to bake until the oven is hot enough to carry on the process as rapidly as it can be done without burning them. Potatoes and roots of all kinds should never be put into water to cook that is at a temperature below the boiling point, and it should not be suffered to get below that while they are cooking; and before they are entirely done, the water should be drained off and they should be covered up tightly and set where they will keep warm and steam 5 or 10 minutes. This will evaporate much of the moisture they contain and make them more dry and mealy. A little attention to some simple rules of this kind will add enough to the good quality of cooked vegetables to pay doubly for all the extra trouble.

PUDDINGS.

Sweet Apple Pudding.—Pear and cut up one quart of sweet apples and put them into a kettle with three pints of milk—one gill of molasses—a tea spoon full of salt. Stir up 1 pt. of yellow corn meal in 1 pt. of milk to pour into the kettle as soon as the other boils and stir it well and let it scald. Pour it into a pan and add 1-2 pint of cold milk and bake it until the apples are thoroughly cooked.

Boiled Indian Pudding.—Stir Indian meal into a quart of warm milk until it is quite thick, then pour in a gill of molasses and a pint of sweet apples pared and cut up and stir all well together. Tie it loose in a bag and boil from 2 1-2 to 3 hours. An Iron spoon or some metallic substance put into the middle of the pudding conducts the heat and makes it cook more thoroughly.

Boiled Flour Pudding.—One quart of milk, four eggs, 1-2 pint flour, 1-2 tea spoon full of salt well mixed together and boiled makes a very good pudding.

Indian Pudding.—Into a quart of milk put 1-2 pint of yellow corn meal—a small tea spoon full of salt—a gill of molasses and a large tea spoon full of ground cinnamon. Stir them well together and let them scald. Then put it into a pan to bake and add about a gill of cold milk and bake from 2 1-2 to 3 hours.

Bread Pudding.—Pieces of stale and dry bread may be advantageously made into pudding, and for this purpose they should be broken up fine and put into milk enough to soak them thoroughly. After they have soaked soft beat up as many eggs as you have pints of milk, and a little salt. Boil in a bag or tin pudding boiler from 1 1-2 to 2 hours. If you wish to bake it, add a little more milk, a table spoon full of rose water, a little cinnamon and sweeten to your taste with either molasses or sugar. A handful or two of good raisins added makes it still better. Stir all well together and bake two hours.

Runnet Pudding.—Put a calf's runnet into a bottle with a pint and a half of pure Madeira Wine and keep it for use. Whenever you wish to make a pudding take one quart of milk, and sweeten it with good sugar and add 1-2 a gill of wine from the bottle and grate over a little nutmeg and your pudding is completed. It should not be made long before it is eaten as it will curdle in a few hours.

Potatoe and Apple Pudding.—Take good potatoes, boil or steam them, and moisten with milk, (cream is better) and knead in flour enough to make it hold together, roll it out about half an inch thick, and put in as many pleasant apples (being first peeled and cored) as you can cover with your crust. Tie it in a cloth and boil about an hour. Molasses is a very good sauce for this pudding.

Apple dumplings made in the way by putting the crust round a single apple and boiling about half an hour.

To cook a pudding well, it should be put into boiling water, and the temperature should not be below that until it is done.

Skimmed milk boiled and set away and let cool, is equal for the purpose of making puddings to new milk.

In the use of Indian meal for puddings, no rule can be given which will not require some variation, for every experienced house keeper knows, that some meal will swell more than other, and consequently a fixed rule will not always produce the same result. But a single trial will show what variation should be made.

A volunteer Rifle corps has been formed at Augusta and will proceed immediately to the N. E. frontier.

Thursday the Legislature discussed a resolve providing for the appointment of a Quarter Master General, which was again taken up yesterday morning and passed.

The correspondence between the several officers of Her Majesty's Government, in New Brunswick, and the Authorities of our State, were read in the House of Representatives yesterday.

A Message from Gov. Everett, of Mass., is expected.

Capt. Carter was recently arrested at New Orleans, and held to 50,000 dollars bail, as one of the owners of the steam-boat General Brown, blown up some time ago. This arrest was made in conformity with the late law of Congress, making the owners liable when accidents occur by negligence and occasion loss of life.

No choice of Representative to Congress, was effected in the 4th, District in Massachusetts last Monday. According to some accounts Mr. Parmenter, lacked 16 votes of being chosen.

Trade with Quebec.—A number of loads of fresh fish have been carried from Kennebec to her Majesty's dominions, the present Winter which they sell from 7 to 12 cents a pound.



AGRICULTURAL.

The following valuable suggestions, which we take the liberty to publish, are contained in a letter in reply to an invitation to become a correspondent to our paper. The writer's close observation and practical skill in the science of Agriculture is hardly surpassed, and the farmers in this State are largely indebted to him for many valuable improvements in sheep and neat cattle, as well as the application of science to agriculture. We regret that his engagements will not allow him to become a regular contributor to our paper, but from his remarks, we conclude that we may justly anticipate enriching our columns occasionally by articles from his pen.

If at any future period, I can make any suggestions, or give any useful hints touching the great interests of Agriculture, or which I think will in any degree benefit our fellow men,—If I can advance a single idea which would be the means of "making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," then I should feel that I was sufficiently compensated for any labor of the mind. In view of these considerations and in justice to the above remarks, I cannot close this communication without making to you this suggestion, that you would urge upon all your patrons engaged in the rearing of stock the absolute importance and necessity of having pure water always by them, through our long winters. My experience demonstrates the fact, that where dry fodder is occasionally dealt out to neat cattle, they will drink from six to eight times per day, and I find by an examination of the stock through the country, that their good or bad condition is generally, if not invariably, in proportion to their facilities for obtaining water. Neat cattle are perhaps an exception from most animals, in their extreme nicety in partaking of their food and water, (hence the term neat). Their timidity in overcoming trifling obstacles to obtain water is no less observable. I have known them to endure thirst and cold with an apparent stoical indifference, rather than to make any attempt to pass over ice or snow drifts. I could name some persons in this vicinity who are considered good farmers, whose cattle every spring are like walking skeletons, living dead ones, mere shadows, not for any lack of good hay, and comfortable barn room, but all for want of a convenient water fountain, that great restorative and corrector of dry fodder.

Before closing my hasty remarks, I would call your attention (If I am not out of place) to one more error which I think many and even good farmers have fallen into with regard to a certain quality in a milch cow, which they seem to think is all important in order to a good one: that is, that she should give milk until the time of her calving, and if she but possesses this quality it is to them a sufficient recommendation if they wish to make sale of her, and that it is the great and only criterion by which to judge of a good or poor cow.

Now sir, so far as my experience goes, it is at variance with this argument, from the facts that cows that are milked to near the time of their calving, will not give so much nor so good milk during the year; as being milked at an unseasonable time, they lose much of their vigor and strength at a time when most needed—their bags do not have their natural fullness—their calves come weak and puny, and consequently are not worth so much, and that it is not possible by any subsequent keeping of the cow,

to bring her to a condition to give the same quantity and quality of milk, which she would have produced had she gone dry some two or three months.

With much respect,
I am yours, HENRY BUTMAN.
Dixmont, Feb. 18, 1839.

BREED OF SWINE.

Messrs. Editors:—I have been for many years engaged in raising hogs and making pork, and am fully convinced that much of the profit of that business depends on the breed. "The old fashioned, thin, long legged, long nosed, gaunt bodied" kind, are hardly worth keeping. They are continually uneasy and squealing, feed them as much as you will. This kind, however, is fast disappearing and their place being supplied by those that are better; among which the Bedford will take the first rank. This breed was introduced into Massachusetts, several years ago, & Oliver Fiske, of Worcester, who has much experience in the business of raising pork, says "experience has proved to my satisfaction that the Bedford breed is far the best that has been introduced into our country. They are quiet in their nature, fat easy and with little expense or trouble. I have had them at 12 months old weigh 340 lbs. & a considerable number at 18 months old 400 lbs."

Levi Lincoln late Governor of Massachusetts and President of Worcester Co. Ag. Society, has given his opinion of this breed of hogs, in the following language:

"I have great pleasure in voluntarily offering myself as your compurgator in the representations with which you have recently favored the public, of the Bedford breed of swine. The care and perseverance which have marked your attention to the prospects and value of these animals, and the success which has followed your exertions to introduce them to the favor of practical farmers, require, at least, an acknowledgement of obligation from all those who have been particularly benefited by your liberality, and from no one more than from myself. This breed of swine has taken the place of a long legged, long nosed, flat sided, thrifless race, called by some the Irish breed, by others the Russian, which would barely pay by their weight for ordinary keeping, and never for one half the expense of fattening, if, indeed, grain would make them fat."

"I had three pigs butchered from the same litter, precisely seven and a half months old. Their weights, when dressed, were 230, 235, & 233 1-2 lbs. One sold in Boston for 6 1-4 cts. per lb.; the others were put up here for the family use. The expense of keeping and fattening these pigs, I am satisfied, was less than with any other breed I ever raised, and the proportion of bone and offal to the valuable parts, was surprisingly small. I have fifteen more on my farm, part designed for the market in the spring, and part to be kept over as store swine, and their appearance will furnish ocular satisfaction of the propriety of all which has been said in favor of the breed."

A pair of these pigs was first sent to this county by the Duke of Bedford as a present to General Washington, by a farmer by the name of Parkinson, who resided near Baltimore. Instead of delivering them to the General, he sold them. The first that came into Massachusetts were sent by Gen. Ridgely of Pennsylvania, to Col. Pickering of Salem, who has taken great pains to preserve the breed pure and introduce them among the farmers of that State. Mr. John Reed of Roxbury, obtained them from Col. Pickering and Mr. Fiske of Worcester, had them from Mr. Reed. In 1835 Mr. Sanford Howard who then lived in Hallowell, purchased a sow and I purchased a boar from Mr. Rowland Howard of Easton, Mass. who had them from Oliver Fiske. All the hands through which they passed, from their first introduction

into this country until they were brought to this town, are careful breeders of pure stock, and much pains has been taken to preserve this breed pure, and avoid breeding in and in. That is, progenating offspring among the same litter. No reasonable doubt can therefore exist but that the breed was introduced into this State in its purity.

Since I have had them, I have found them to fully sustain the reputation given to them by the breeders in Massachusetts. They are very small boned, in proportion to the size. Quiet, easily fatted, do much better on raw food than any other kind, and obtain a good size at an early age.

I have crossed the pure Bedford with the 1-2 Bedford and half Mackay, making the progeny 3-4 Bedford and 1-4 Mackay, but found very little advantage from the crossing. One of these pigs I wintered last winter on 8 lbs. of raw Mangel Wurtzels per day and she kept in good condition, and brought a litter of 10 pigs in April, a few weeks previous to which, I fed her on the slops from the house. Nine of the pigs lived, and made fine hogs. During the summer she lived principally on grass with a few raw potatoes, and in October she had another litter of 13 pigs, four of which however, owing to an accident, died. She was then kept on boiled pumpkins, oats & peas, and barley-meal. Since then, she has lived entirely on raw Ruta Baga and Mangel Wurtzels, at the rate of about 12 pounds per day with an opportunity to burrow on the manure heap, and is now in good condition.

I killed one of the pigs which was 7-8 Bedford and 1-3 Mackay, when nine months old, that weighed 302 pounds. He was fed on the slops from the house, during the summer, and the last two months was fed on meal and corn. When I first commenced feeding him on meal he ate about two quarts per day, but after 5 or 6 weeks he would not eat more than one quart. He gave the most meat in proportion to the bones, of any hog I ever killed, and I think was the cheapest raised. Others who keep this breed have made the same statement. There was one of the pure Bedford breed killed in the neighborhood 14 months old, that weighed 385 and another 18 months old, that weighed 420 lbs neither of which had any extra keeping.

Between the 20th of March and last of May, I shall have 4 litters of pigs, two of which will be the pure Bedford, and two will be 7-8 Bedford and 1-3 Mackay, with which I can supply any persons who may be in want.

Any persons who are desirous of examining this breed of hogs can do so by calling at my farm, about 2 1-2 miles from Hallowell Village.
J. WINGATE HAINES.

Hallowell, Feb. 13, 1839.

MEMORIAL ON BEET SUGAR.

(Continued.)

"The new process, first alluded to, was discovered in the Grand Duchy of Baden, by Mr. Schuetzenbach, of Carlsruhe. The experiments introduced a method of manufacturing the sugar which was adopted by several manufacturers on the right bank of the Rhine, and which is already in vigorous operation.

"Like all ideas which are destined to accomplish revolutions in manufactures, as well as in politics, that which serves as a basis to the new process is simple. The operation of drying the beets immediately after they are taken from the field, is now the first step in the process. By this operation, the mucilaginous matter, which is an integral part of the beet, loses the property of dissolving in water; this drying stops also the fermentation which takes place during the preservation of the beets in cellars or in the heap, and likewise prevents the formation of acids, which were created at the expense of the sugar, and which embarrassed the manufacture of beet sugar.

"When the beets are once dried, the sugar

is easily obtained by mixing them with a small quantity of water, which produces a solution of sugar and a very small proportion of other bodies, and which, by the process of evaporation, gives at once a good product, which can be easily refined.

"In a word, the elementary operation of the desiccation acts with the power of exorcism; it drives from the juice all injurious substances which were the former causes of evil in this manufacture.

"This fact being once understood, and duly verified by experiments on a large scale, it was then important to bring it to perfection by an easy practical manipulation. This is what the 'Société d'Encouragement' is about to undertake, and that with every chance of complete success. This is already much more than mere expectation, because the problems which it has proposed are already more than half solved, and the entire solution of them is scarcely a matter of doubt: so that the manufacture of the sugar from beets is to be built on a new basis.

"The 'Société d'Encouragement' have offered the following prizes for the promotion of this manufacture:

"One of 4,000 francs for the best process for the desiccation of the beets.

"2. One of 4,000 francs for the best treatment of the dried beet for the extraction of the raw sugar.

"3. One of 4,000 francs for the conversion of the raw into refined sugar, without taking it out of the mould in which the sirup was placed for crystallization, which would be the most simple mode of refining.

"4. One of 3,000 francs for the invention of a saccharometer, which should be so constructed as to be easily applied, and to have the property of showing immediately the quantity of crystallized sugar contained in the fluid under trial. A contrivance of this kind, which would be a sure guide for the farmer, and for the workman in manufactories, indicating to the former the proper time to collect his crop of beets, and to the latter how to manage his operations, would be of immense value.

"When these four prizes are gained, the theoretical and practical renovation of the manufacture of beet-sugar will be radically accomplished in all its forms.

"To the question, *Will this be effected?* it may be safely answered that existing facts scarcely allow of the expression of a doubt that such will be the case.

"The problem of the complete and rapid desiccation by an economical process has presented very formidable difficulties. *This drying may be denominated the corner-stone of the new system:* but this problem is far from being insolvable; on the contrary, it ought to be regarded as solved.

"In one of the last sessions of the *Société d'Encouragement*, Mr Beyrand, of Marseilles, presented beets cut in slices, which were dried in eight minutes by the combined action of pressure and heat, effected by two cylinders, heated to 100 degrees by steam. This result will appear more prodigious when we consider that 100 parts of beets contain 84 parts of water.

"The beets, prepared after Mr Beyrand's method, preserve all their sweetness. Mr Schuetzenbach, of Baden, dries the beets by a slow process, probably less perfect than Mr Beyrand's method; but the result is already excellent, and favors the application on a large scale. In the manufactory of Mr Schuetzenbach, the beets are cut in small thin slices, and, as soon as they come in contact with the air, they bend and roll up, and lose the property of sticking together, which gives the hot air of a kiln (to which they are brought immediately after they are cut) a free circulation in all directions round them. The temperature of these kilns is from 30 to 40 degrees Reaumur, (from 99.5 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit.)

"Mr Schuetzenbach's apparatus of desiccation is very economical. The machine for cutting the beets costs only from 400 to 500 francs, and half a horse power is sufficient to put it in operation. Such a machine, when at work every day for three months, will cut one million killogrammes of beets, (about 1,000 tons,) which would be a sufficient supply for a large manufactory. A kiln, about 10 feet by 9, and 9 feet high, dries, in 24 hours, 3,000 pounds of beets, and consumes only 420 pounds of charcoal. Three such kilns would be sufficient to dry all the beets cut by one machine during 12 hours.

"In the manufactory of Mr Schuetzenbach the dry beets are reduced to a coarse powder, sprinkled over with lime and stored away in casks. When the sugar is to be extracted, this coarse powder is mixed with water, which produces a liquor marking twenty-one degrees on the saccharometer; and when evaporated with Roth's apparatus, this liquor yields, without any other preparation at the first crystallization, a raw sugar, known in commerce by the name of *bonne quatrieme*, which, after a second crystallization, becomes a *bonne commune*. The advantage of this new method is such, that the beets raised at Esslingen, in Germany, in 1837, (less rich in sugar than the preceding year,) yielded more than eight per cent. of crystallizable sugar, instead of five which was the highest product by the old process; and, in the proportion as the gain on sugar increases, the expenses decrease; so much so, that eight pounds, now obtained, costs less than formerly four or five from 100 pounds of beets.

"Two important points are then attained: *first*, how to dry the beet; and *second*, how to extract the sugar from it.

"To refine the raw sugar, without taking it out from the moulds in which the sirup was placed to crystallize, and which always causes the loss of a considerable quantity of sugar, appears to be a question equally advanced. Recent experiments, on a large scale, show that raw sugar washed in moulds, with pressure, gives, in the short space of three days, a perfect refined article, which formerly required from two to three weeks to effect.

"In regard to the analysis of the beet in its divers states of maturity, nothing has yet been attempted; but this is a task which chemists can at any time accomplish, and the prize held out for it will induce many a chemist to undertake it; and it will not be long before we know to what extent the constituent parts of the sugar beet develop themselves simultaneously, and which is the most favorable moment for collecting them for the manufacture of sugar.

"In regard to an exact saccharometer, of a simple and practical construction, with the aid of which all manufacturers can ascertain, to a fifteenth part, the richness of saccharine matter in beets, and of all other substances containing crystallizable sugar, the learned researches of a young chemist, M. Peligot, promise great success. Lime and baryte have the property to combine with crystallizable sugar, and form together an insoluble composition, in which, nevertheless, the sugar does not alter, and is easily separated from it. In bringing this fact to a simple mechanical operation, no doubt is left that the quantity of sugar contained in beet sirup can be ascertained with the greatest nicety.

"The problems proposed by the *Société d'Encouragement* are at this time almost solved. It does not any longer propose to discover a new method, but only to perfect the process which are already verified, by an application on a large scale. Among the advantages which are derived from the renovation of the manufacture of the beet-sugar, is the extension of the culture of the beet-root; because it will be easy for every farmer to send his dry product to any market, far or near, as the weight of the raw beet

is reduced, by the process of desiccation, to less than one sixth part. The beet can now be raised any where, however distant from the manufactory; and, reciprocally, it is possible to establish manufactories in all parts of France, to concentrate them in such places where fuel is plenty and at a low price; whereas, at present, the manufacture is only possible close to a field fertile enough to produce beets. Another important fact: 1,000 lbs. beets contain 100 lbs. sugar. The price of beets is about 12 francs; the expense of drying and extracting the sugar would not exceed 10 francs, (this is sufficiently proved by experiments;) making the total amount 22 francs. Suppose that one tenth of the sugar is lost, the manufacturer would have 90 pounds of sugar for 22 francs, or 100 pounds for less than 25 francs. Allowing for small expenses, &c., 50 per cent., the sugar (the refined sugar of this country) could be delivered to the consumer 33 centimes (or 7 1-2 cents) per pound.

"This will create a revolution in the consumption of sugar, as well as in the division of the branches of industry, over the whole globe: then, instead of importing sugar from the southern regions, it will be left for us to furnish them.

"MICHEL CHEVALIER."

(To be continued.)

Josiah Stevens, Esq. New Hampshire Secretary of State, raised last season on one acre of light soil upon his farm in Newport very near thirty bushels of the common bearded wheat. He sowed upon this acre four bushels of dry stacked lime made at Wethersfield, Vt. Mr. Stevens is of opinion that his crop of wheat was doubled in consequence of the application of the lime. One bushel and a half of seed was sowed.—*The Farmer's Monthly Visitor*.

Maine Legislature.

It will be remembered that the Legislature holds but three or four hours session a day, and that is principally spent in discussing questions which are so strongly tinged with politics that we cannot detail the debates through our paper.

On Thursday, Feb. 14, the Senate discussed the resolve in favor of Jacob Fish, and the House occupied the same day in discussing the Resolve in favor of John G. Deane and others.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

The Senate was engaged in discussing the resolve authorising a reconnaissance for a rail road from Portland to Lake Champlain and appropriating 4000 dollars for the same, which was finally laid on the table.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

HOUSE On motion of Mr Packard, Ordered, That the House commence its sessions hereafter, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

On motion of Mr Mildram, Ordered, That the Committee on Accounts be instructed to receive no accounts against the State after the twenty-fifth of February.

Mr Thompson, from the Select Committee, reported a bill reducing the fees of Attorneys for Justice Writs to 50 cents.

A written message was recieved from the Governor, communicating information as to the abduction of the Land Agent: Read and referred to the committee on the North-eastern Boundary.

The Resolve introduced by Mr Delesdernier was taken up and passed to be engrossed. The resolve provides for the appointment of another Land Agent.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

SENATE. The Resolve authorizing the Governor to appoint a Land Agent pro tem was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Messrs Holden, Stewart, Emery, J. Reed, and Barker, were joined to the Joint Select Committee on the Poor Debtor laws.

Leave to withdraw—granted on the petitions of certain inhabitants of Raymond—E L Hammond et als—E Briggs et als—Selectmen of Guilford.

Finally passed, Resolve in relation to the N. E Boundary.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

HOUSE. Bill reducing the fees for Justice writs to 50 cents, with penalties for violation, was read a third time.

Resolve for extending the Aroostook Road, appropriating \$5000 for making a winter road north of the Aroostook, was read a second time, and finally passed.

Monday Feb. 18.

SENATE. Little business of interest was transacted.

ed in the Senate—a few petitions were presented and referred and a few bills engrossed.

In the House the following Resolutions were debated and passed unanimously.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested forthwith to communicate to the President of the United States the measures recently adopted by the State of Maine, in relation to the trespasses on the public lands of the State; and also copies of the correspondence between the Governor of New Brunswick and the Executive of Maine, in relation to those measures; together with any information in his possession relative to the subject; and to request the aid of the General Government in support of the rights of the State of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve for the protection of the Public Lands.

Resolved, That the honor and interest of this State demand that a sufficient military force be forthwith stationed on the Restook river, west of the boundary line of the State, as established by the treaty of 1783; and on the river St. John, if found practicable, at such points as may be best adapted to the object—to prevent further depredations on the public lands, and to protect and preserve the timber and other lumber already cut by trespassers, and to prevent its removal without the limits of the State.

Resolved, That the sum of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars be and hereby is appropriated, for the purpose of enabling the Executive to carry out the purposes of the foregoing resolve, and the resolve passed Jan. 24th, 1839; and that the Governor be and hereby is authorized, with the advice of Council, to draw his warrant for the same, from time to time, as it may be needed for that purpose.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

SENATE. The message of the Governor in relation to the difficulties on our borders, was read and laid upon the table.

The Resolves for the protection of the Public lands came from the House, passed to be engrossed. They were read a first and second time (the rules and orders having been suspended) and the question then came up on their passage to be engrossed. Mr Norton moved the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and after some debate the first one was passed with only one dissenting vote, Mr Bradley of Penobscot.

The second resolve was passed unanimously, the question being taken by yeas and nays.

The resolve additional relating to trespassers on the public lands, and the resolve directing that a special messenger be sent to Massachusetts to communicate to that State information relative to trespasses on the disputed territory, were passed to be engrossed by unanimous votes, the questions being taken by yeas and nays.

The message of the Governor, and the documents communicated with it, were then referred to the Committee on the North Eastern Boundary.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

HOUSE. Votes for a Major General for the 8th Division in the House were as follows:—Whole number 149; Necessary to a choice 75; Chas. G. Bodfish had 84; Wm. Tufts 61; Scattering 4. In the Senate they were, whole number 25; for Chas. G. Bodfish 18; Wm. Tufts 7. Charles G. Bodfish is therefore elected.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr Allen of Alfred, Ordered, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this House, if he shall deem it expedient, such further correspondence as shall have taken place between him and Sir John Harvey on the subject of the Northeastern Boundary.

An additional Bill was reported to organize, govern and discipline the militia, which was laid on the table and 2000 copies ordered to be printed.

The Secretary of State came in, and presented a message from the Governor, communicating his reply to the letter of Sir John Harvey, (agreeably to the order of this day,) from which we make the following extracts:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta Feb. 19, 1839.
His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, Lt. Governor
of New Brunswick:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 13th inst. by express, and avail myself of the return of your messenger, R. English, Esq., to make a reply.

You say, "I have just heard, with the utmost surprise and regret, that, without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force from the State of Maine has entered the territory, the claim to which is in dispute," &c.

In reply, I cannot but regret that your Excellency

should have thought the use of such language suitable to be employed upon this occasion. If I am amenable to a charge of want of "courtesy" in anything I have heretofore done, I will endeavor to manifest enough of that accomplishment, in this reply, not to bandy epithets with one, of whom I had formed so high an opinion as of your Excellency—and will only say further, that, while I have the honor to hold the place I now occupy, I trust a sense of duty to my State and her interests, will always predominate over a blind regard to the artificial rules of etiquette.

In speaking of the disputed territory, your Excellency says "the claim to which is in dispute betwixt Great Britain and the United States, and which it has been agreed betwixt the two General Governments, shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England until that claim shall be determined."

Now sir, I cannot hesitate to say that, in my opinion, your Excellency is laboring under an entire misapprehension in regard to the facts. No such agreement, I am persuaded, has ever been made between the two governments. I have looked in vain for it among the numerous documents which have grown out of this question—and have never heard of any recognition of it, verbal or otherwise, on the part of the officers of the General Government. If, however, such an agreement exists, your Excellency can undoubtedly point it out. At all events, such an agreement can never be recognized by this State. A decent self respect will ever forbid it, if there were no other considerations in the way.

Your Excellency entreats me immediately to recall the force now upon the territory, and adds—"it is proper that I should acquaint your Excellency that I have directed a strong military force of her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support her Majesty's authority, and protect her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with."

In reply, I have to say, that the territory bordering upon the Aroostook river has always been, as I regard the facts, in the possession and under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Maine.

The party of the Land Agent is now on the territory engaged in executing the trust with which it was charged, and with my consent will never leave it, while the protection of the property of the State from plunderers renders it necessary for them to remain. If your Excellency chooses to send an armed force to attempt their expulsion, I can only say that this State will endeavor to meet such an attempt as it will deserve.

I have no threats to make or boastings to indulge. If Maine does her duty, as I trust in God she will, nothing that I could say in advance would add to the glory of her career. If she proves recreant to her duty, and tamely submits to be expelled from her territory, by a force that she could successfully resist, nothing that I can say would tend to diminish the measure of her ignominy and disgrace.

I have the honor to be with high respect,
Your Excellency's obt. servant,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Governor of Maine.

The Resolve additional for the protection of the public lands, was taken up and finally passed.

Mr Delesdernier, by leave, laid upon the table a Bill for the appointment of a Quartermaster General. Mr D. moved a suspension of the rules, which prevailed; and the Bill was read a first and second time, and tomorrow assigned.

SUMMARY.

FROM THE AROOSTOOK.

In our last paper we mentioned that the Land Agent with a force of about 200 men had proceeded to the Aroostook to arrest the plunderers that were cutting timber there, and it appears that our Land Agent made an arrangement to meet the Provincial Land Agent at a house about a mile and a half this side of the line; and while he was there in waiting for his arrival, a gang of the trespassers and their associates from Frederickton, who had previously broken open the arsenal and armed themselves, surrounded the house at about 2 o'clock at night, and arrested the Land Agent and 4 or 5 others and marched them to Woodstock where they were examined by a magistrate, and Mr McIntire and G. G. Cushman Esq. were sent to Frederickton. Mr McLaughlin, the Prov. Land Agent, went to the American forces to order them off, and they arrested him and sent him to Bangor, where he is properly protected and treated in every way according to his rank and station. A Proclamation from Sir John Harvey has been received in which he calls on all Her Majesty's Subjects to re-

turn the arms, and then says, "I have ordered a sufficient Military force to proceed forthwith to the place where those outrages are represented to have been committed, as well to repel Foreign invasion, as to prevent the illegal assumption of Arms by Her Majesty's Subjects in this Province." He then orders a draft of 1-4 of the Militia in the province to be made and to be in readiness for actual service.

The Augusta Age of the 19th instant, says:

"We understand that Governor Fairfield immediately upon the receipt of the foregoing proclamation issued orders to Maj. Gen. Hodsdon of the Third Division, directing him to detail 1000 men from his Division, to rendezvous at Bangor forthwith, and be in readiness to proceed thence to the Frontier. This order was despatched by express to Bangor in the course of Saturday night; and at the same time, orders to expedite the departure of the additional volunteer force raised under the Resolve of January 24th. The quota of volunteers authorized to be raised in Augusta took up their line of march on Sunday morning.

FROM FREDERICKTON. An Express arrived here this morning, from Frederickton, bringing a letter to Gov. Fairfield, from Sir John Harvey, in which he informs the Governor, that he is instructed by his Government to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the Disputed Territory, and that he shall do it! He requests Gov. Fairfield to withdraw the force sent to drive off the trespassers, and says, should the request not be complied with, he has a strong force in readiness to march to the ground and accomplish the object.

We learn that Col. Webster has again been arrested at Woodstock and carried to Frederickton."

On Monday Gov. Fairfield sent a message to the House transmitting the papers received from the Lt. Gov. of New Brunswick and the House unanimously passed a resolve appropriating \$800,000 dollars to defray the expenses of protecting the territory.

It is said that a draft of one thousand men from each division of the Militia in this State has been ordered.

On receiving information of the arrest of our Land Agent, Gov. Fairfield despatched J. P. Rogers, Esq. as a special Agent to the Lt. Gov. of N. B. to inquire whether her Majesty's Government sanctioned the arrest; and Charles Jarvis, Esq. of Ellsworth was appointed Land Agent pro tem, and proceeded forthwith to the disputed territory, to take charge of the expedition.

On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, Mr McIntire, our Land Agent, arrived in Augusta, accompanied by Col. Rogers, who was despatched to Frederickton to demand his release and those taken with him. They were released upon their parole; the provincial government having decided that their offence was against the law of nations, and not against the laws of the Province. The case is therefore referred to the Home Government for decision.

They bring a communication from Sir John Harvey to Gov. Fairfield, which, we understand, does not in any respect change the issue between the two Governments, heretofore made up.

Orders have been despatched to Bangor for the release of Mr McLaughlin upon the same conditions on which Mr McIntire was released. Also orders to Gen. Hodsdon, to expedite the march of the troops under his command.

Capt. Beals, of Livermore, who passed through this town yesterday on his return from Augusta, informed us that an express had arrived from C Jarvis Esq. tem. Land Agent advising the removal of the troops farther down the river in order to get possession of a favorable position and keep it from the enemy. Capt B. also informed us, that on Mr Jarvis' taking command of the forces, he told them that in all probability they would be required to face the balls of the enemy, and if there were any among them who did not feel willing to do it with courage, promptness and energy, such ones better go home for they were not wanted there; at which 22 faced "to the right about" and budged off. We are informed by a passenger who came from Augusta in the stage this morning that the orders for a draft in this division had been received and that the draft would probably take place to-morrow or Monday, and that orders had been issued for the detachment to march immediately. This report may not all be correct.

Two companies of the British regiment just arrived from the W I have proceeded to the mouth of the Aroostook. Our force now on the territory in dispute, cannot fall short of 1800 or 2000 men, who are under the command of Gen. Hodsdon, whose courage, ability and military skill are adequate to any emergency that may happen.

It is gratifying to see with what a surprising power this subject has levelled the demon of party rancor

which has heretofore existed between the politicians of different creeds. Men of all parties, names and grades, hail it as a subject of vital interest to our common country, and unite heart and hand in support of the measures that have been pursued.

This union not only exists in our own State, but so far as we have heard from Massachusetts, the same feelings are manifested. And probably throughout the whole Union, there is but one view entertained on this subject; and, that is, it is time we had the matter adjusted, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

"Our voice is not for war," but our creed is, if a man comes into our house to molest us, to use force enough to put him out and keep him out.

AGENTS.

Moses Fiske, Page's Mills; Benjamin Libby, Post Master, China.

A destructive fire occurred in New York on Tuesday morning, and a large number of buildings on Green and Prince streets, were destroyed.

Mr Asa Barton of Garland, recently killed a cow which weighed 910 lbs. and had 105 lbs. rough tallow. She was driven to Bangor, and slaughtered, and sold for \$69.75. This looks well for the farming interest of Penobscot Co.

We should be glad to have Mr B. inform us whether she was of the native breed,—how she was fattened, with such other facts as may be useful to the public.

FOREIGN.

Mexico.—The National Intelligencer says "we are happy to learn from a gentleman who accompanied the French officers from Baltimore, that hostilities have been terminated between France and Mexico. Through the intervention and mediation of Admiral Douglas, commanding the British fleet on the Mexican coast, terms of accommodation have been mutually agreed on by the belligerents, and hostilities had ceased. The particulars will doubtless reach us before long."

EARTHQUAKE.

Marin, Martinique, Jan. 15th.

"A most violent earthquake has ravaged this island the 11th ult., at half past five o'clock in the morning. This town has suffered considerable. All the stores, buildings, churches, hospitals, barracks and houses have been split more or less—some are not worth repairing. The town of Port Royal is but a pile of ruins. The number of lives lost in the short duration of one minute, is estimated at one thousand. The walls of the Marine Hospital, containing 180 sick men, have fallen, and buried the bodies forever. The Governor had only time to escape with his family—his seat was levelled to the ground. The plantations around us have been all injured. It will stop the crops for a few weeks."—*Mer. Jour.*

THREE PACKET SHIPS LOST.—A terrible storm swept over the West of England on the 6th of January, and three New York packets were lost, viz.—the Oxford, St. Andrew and Pennsylvania. All on board the two former were saved; but those on board the Pennsylvania were lost. Only four passengers are named, T. J. Barrow, Mr. Parsons of the firm of Parsons and Hughes, and Mr. Douglass of New York, and Mr. Sueter of Carthagenia.

FROM RIO DE LA PLATA.—By brig Eagle, from Rio Janeiro, brief accounts from Montevideo to Nov. 6. are received.

Gen. Rivers had not made his entry into the city, but it would take place in a few days.

The accounts from Buenos Ayres were not so favorable for a speedy termination of the difficulties with France. The Buenos Ayrean Government had proposed the mediation of Great Britain, but it was refused by the French, who had given their ultimatum, which Rosas would not listen to, therefore hostilities were expected daily to take place. A declaration of war was also expected by Montevideo against Buenos Ayres: vice versa.

Payments,

In full for volume VI.

T. N. Metcalf, Winthrop; L. Stanley, do.; T. W. Stevens, do.; E. Fairbanks, do.; I. Holmes, do.; R. K. Haskell, Carmel; S. Shaw, Palmyra; P. Wilson, Newport; Libby & Guptil, S. Albion; J. Tucker, East Sangerville; J. Batters, do.; A. Wadsworth, Hallowell; D. Lancaster, do.; Perley & Marble E. Vassalboro'; D. Williams, Augusta; Ira Reynolds, Canton; G. Benner, Waldoboro'; W. B. Smith, Skowhegan; W.

Butler, Mc'Lanes Mills, E. Kinsley, Minot Centre; A. Cushman, W. Minot; Hon. J. Bates, Norridgwick; J. Basford, Dixmont; W. Tasker, do.; P. Davis, Thordike; D. Tabor, Vassalboro'; S. Metcalf, Litchfield.

In full for volume VII.

H. Brooks; S. D. Garcelon; D. Read; J. Garcelon; Saml. Littlefield; I. C. Thompson; D. Garcelon; W. Jordan; W. Carvill; E. Ham; J. Jordan; R. Rand; T. Jordan W. Garcelon Esq. all of Lewiston; A. Wadsworth, Hallowell, T. W. Stevens, Winthrop, I. Holmes, do.; C. Hamblin, Augusta, C. Seldin, Norridgwick; I. Reynolds, Canton.

In part for volume VI.

R. Walton, E. Sangerville, to No. 39; A. Stanley, Winthrop, to No. 17; T. Prescott, Winthrop, to No. 41.

In part for volume VII.

S. Tilton, Jackson, to No. 6; E. G. Flanders, Sangerville 19; D. & S. Carsley do. to No. 11; A. Sprague do. to No. 11; H. Gould, Winthrop, to 35; J. Bates, Norridgwick to 33.

In part for Vol. VIII.

C. Selden Esq. Norridgwick, No. 6.

Married,

In Hampden, Samuel Redington, Esq. of Vassalboro', to Mrs. Hannah Nichols, formerly of Bristol.

In Bloomfield, Mr. Ephraim Bigelow, to Miss Sarah B. Flagg.

In Norridgwick, Rev. O. B. Walker, of Baring, to Miss Julia Works, of N.

DIED,

In Bath, Mrs. Celina P., widow of the late Mr. Joseph Blackmer, aged 73 years.

In Bowdoinham, Mr. Philip Tarbox, aged 51.

In Brooks, Mr. Alexander Clark, aged 95.

In Minot, Mr. Daniel Briggs, aged 74.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for either the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, or 5th, vols. of the Maine Farmer, are requested to make immediate payment to him in Hallowell. Those who pay previous to the 1st day of May next, will save cost, but after that time all demands, without exception, will be left with an Attorney for collection. If there are any poor and cannot pay by the 1st. of May, who will call and make it appear that they are unable, shall have their bill receipted in full.

WILLIAM NOYES.

Hallowell, Feb. 16, 1839.

MACHINE CARDS.

T. B. MERRICK, No. 6 and 7 Kennebec Row, Hallowell. Keeps constantly for sale Machine Cards of first quality.

Also: Card Cleansers, Comb Plate, Tacks, and Emery. Feb. 14, 1839.

Temperance Franklin House.



THE Subscriber having purchased the estate formerly the residence of Dr. J. Snell, about a quarter of a mile east of Winthrop Village, has been induced to open the large and commodious mansion for the accommodation of the travelling public. No pains will be spared to render the stay of those who may call at this house agreeable and pleasant, and the most prompt and faithful attention will be given in the stable.

As the farm yields a large surplus of produce which the proprietor wishes to dispose of in this way, his prices will be reduced from those usually charged by others.

JOHN LADD.

Winthrop, Dec. 12, 1838.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

For sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Seed Store.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of again offering to his customers and the public generally his annual collection of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, comprising an assortment not surpassed for quantity, quality or variety in the State,—among which may be found almost every variety usually called for or cultivated in this State.

They have been selected with great care, and the community may feel assured that they are pure and fresh.

Country traders can be furnished by the lb. or box on as reasonable terms as they can be bought in Boston. Those who wish for boxes of Seeds to sell again are allowed 40 per cent discount for cash, and seeds warranted.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Feb. 5, 1839.

THORNBURN'S China Tree Corn, for sale at LINCOLN'S Seed Store.

Hallowell, Feb. 5, 1839.

JOB WORK promptly executed on reasonable terms.

Binding.

ANY person wishing to have the back volumes of the Farmer bound, can be accommodated by leaving them at this office. Price for binding, 62 1-2 cts. per vol.

Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c.

JUST received from the Botanic Medicine Store, Boston, a supply of such Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c. as are in general use. (Most of which are pulverized,) viz:

Poplar Bark, Ground and Pulverized.

Slippery Elm " "

Bayberry " "

Golden Seal.

Superior Cayenne.

Pure Ground Ginger.

Tooth-ache Bark.

Unicorn Root &c. &c.

together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail by

SAMUEL ADAMS,

Druggist and Apothecary,

No. 14, Merchant's Row, Hallowell.

Seed Corn.

IMPROVED Eight rowed Canada, 12 rowed do. do., Bernell, Dutton, Foster, Tuscarora, and Sweet Corn may be obtained in any quantity desired at LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.

Feb. 5, 1839.

11f

Notice.

I hereby give notice that all the notes of the late firm of Owen & Virgin are in the hands of S. MAY Esq. for collection, where they may be paid without cost by the first day of March next, all remaining after that time unpaid, will be sued indiscriminately.

H. W. OWEN.

Wayne, Feb. 7, 1839.

11f

Seed Wheat for Sale.

MALAGA, Golden Straw, Black Sea, Red Beard, Merimichie Tea, and the common Bald Wheat for Seed. At LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.

Feb. 5, 1839.

Shingle Mills.

THE subscriber offers to the public, Shingle Machines, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any other ever built in the New-England States; and will furnish them at short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALE.

Gardiner, Me., Dec. 1, 1838.

421f

PLASTER PARIS.

The subscriber has received his stock of Ground Plaster, which will be sold by the ton or bushel. Also, Calcined Plaster for sale. Country produce taken in exchange.

Wanted, 100 tons of English Hay.

A. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, October 15, 1838.

Feathers.

I have a large stock of the finest Geese and Russia Feathers in the United States, which I will sell by wholesale or retail, as cheap as the same quality not purified, can be purchased in this State. These Feathers are cleansed by steam, in a new machine recently invented by myself, for which I have obtained Letters Patent—they are offered to purchasers with confidence that they will suit them, being free from dust and offensive smell—they are put up in Bags, from 5 to 30 lbs., or purchasers may have their Beds filled with any quantity desired by applying at my store, No. 9 Kennebec Row.

S. G. LADD.

Hallowell, Oct. 1838, 3 m.

A Regular Assortment of PAINTS, DYESTUFFS, & GROCERIES, Constantly on hand and for sale by

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Hallowell, Me

WANTED

By the above a few hundred RED FOX SKINS For which cash, & a fair price will be paid.

A. B. & P. Morton,

HAVE on hand and for sale, thirty-five chests and boxes of Old and Young Hyson Pecco and Son-chong Teas; one hundred and seventy-five Hhds. of St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt; seventy bags of Fine salt; eight boxes Brown Sugar; eighteen Hhds. Molasses; fifteen bags Coffee; seven bales Sheetings; twenty casks Powder, &c. &c.

Hallowell, Nov. 17th, 1838.

POETRY.

From the Portland Transcript.

"THE FASHION OF THIS WORLD PASSETH AWAY."

'Tis written on the ruins cast
Where once the mighty stood—
So soon the great of earth have past—
Beneath oblivion's flood.

'Tis written on the faded cheek,
Speaks from the sunken eye,
When with disease and sorrow weak,
Man lays him down to die.

'Tis felt within the saddened heart,
When brightest visions fade—
And silent tears in sorrow start
At hopes all early laid.

But beams to faith's celestial eye
A world that passeth not.
When low in dust these bodies lie—
To meet there be our lot.

COROLUS.

THE HOME OF THE FARMER.

Still let me live among the hills,
The rocks, the trees, the flowers,
Where I have passed my early years,
My childhood's happy hours.

How oft beneath an aged oak,
Near by my father's dwelling,
Have I reposed with kindred youth,
Some playful story telling.

The birds above would plume their wings,
And raise their happy voices,
O sure it is a pleasant place,
Where every thing rejoices.

Surrounded by the friends I love,
And free from every fetter,
I am an independent man,
And wish for nothing better.

My little children around me sport,
So blooming, bright and healthy,
I often think that nature's gifts,
Have made me very wealthy.

My wife is all which she should be,
Kind, gentle, prepossessing,
I'm sure, if ever man was blest,
Mine is the greatest blessing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

(Concluded.)

They were soon called to tea, during which the vivacity and good feelings of Edward made all forget the disappointment they had met with in consequence of the rain, and inspired every one with a degree of cheerfulness rarely met with. Edward however was not inattentive to the weather. He had observed that the greatest portion of the shower had passed off to the northward, and but very little rain had fallen in their immediate vicinity, and the cloud had now nearly disappeared and the rays of the declining sun were again falling upon the earth, with apparently more than ordinary splendor. As soon as their repast was ended he took a broom and passed through the isles in the flower garden, and brushed the water that had lodged on the flowers at the sides of the isles, so that it should not wet the frocks of the girls as they brushed by them; and then invited them to a walk, which they most cheerfully accepted. The visitors entered the garden with high expectations of its order and beauty, and their expectations were doubly realized. The garden was situated on a gentle declivity to the west so that the rays of the sun fell directly upon it, causing the drops of rain which still remained upon the leaves and petals of the plants to sparkle like diamonds, which gave a splendid appearance to the whole scene. The fragrance, too, which was emitted from many of the plants, filled the atmosphere with a most delightful odor. After passing through most parts of the garden, and admiring this, and praising that plant and flower, they sat down in the summer-house, where they had a full view of the most beautiful portion of the garden, and where the fragrance of the honey-suckle greeted their delighted senses.

The visitors had bestowed many complemen-

tary expressions on the labors of their young friends which they thought were not received as they should be.—They did not appear to produce any sensations of delight, or be returned with any corresponding terms of flattery. The fact was, there was a wide difference in the manner in which these cousins had been educated. Harriet and Susan, for these were the names of the visitors, had been brought up, in what is termed a polite circle. They had been instructed that the great object of living is to make as much show as possible in the world and by every means in their power, gain the good will and applause of others, even at the sacrifice of principle. They therefore supposed their cousins to possess the same principles of themselves, and that their praises would be highly flattering to their feelings. But Edward and Ellen had been taught that to be employed in something useful is the great object of living in this world, and that in proportion to their usefulness, they might reasonably expect to enjoy the blessings and delights of life. They therefore considered that the agency they had exercised in producing the garden was no more than they ought to do, and consequently they were entitled to no credit for doing it.

In reply to some of the congratulatory expressions of her cousin, Ellen replied that she had never seen the garden appear more beautiful and she thought they were in a great measure indebted to a circumstance which but a few hours before, she regarded as a most grievous evil; that was the shower. It had cleared and relieved the atmosphere from the very oppressive heat which had prevailed through the day, besides refreshing the plants and flowers, and causing them to emit a most delightful odor. Yes exclaimed Harriet, almost in raptures with the delight of the scene, (and very few little girls would be otherwise) you have here almost a paradise on earth.

After the visitors had retired for the night, Mrs. P. accompanied Ellen to her chamber for the purpose of reminding her of the occurrences of the afternoon, and impressing upon her mind more firmly the duty of resignation to the operations of Providence. After she had repeated her evening prayer, and Hymn, her mother inquired how her cousins were pleased with their walk. "They were delighted" said Ellen, and they could hardly be otherwise, for I never saw the garden appear so beautifully before. "And what were your feelings and reflections, while you was admiring and they were praising the garden." I thought of what you have so often taught me that all the operations of Providence will result in our temporal as well as our spiritual good, if we only rightly appreciate them; and how simple and short sighted I was to repine at the shower: and I could not help wondering and admiring the wisdom, and goodness of the Lord, in turning those things which appear to us as most grievous afflictions into the greatest blessings.

Ellen went to sleep with these reflections, and enjoyed a most delightful dream, and during the stay of her cousins, which was nearly a week she suffered no occurrence to disturb the pleasures of their visit.

W. M. PRINCE & SONS will make sales of Trees and Cuttings of the Genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpine, Broussa, Canton and other varieties deliverable to the purchasers immediately or at such period in the spring as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly. Prices and Terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk worms' eggs, Mulberry Seeds, &c.

The Multicaulis Trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the Genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the True kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds can be supplied to any extent.

Flushing, near New York, January 1, 1839.

SETH MAY,
Counsellor at Law,
WINTHROP, Me.
Practises in the Counties of Kennebec, Oxford, Franklin, and the western part of Lincoln.

A good assortment of **JUSTICES' BLANKS** for sale at this Office.

Notice.

A **NEW PRESS** has been invented by the Subscriber for the purpose of Pressing Hay, which has been in successful operation for the last three years.—The operation of which can be seen at the Barn of John White, Jr., of Bowdoinham, County of Lincoln.

The Press is horizontal or perpendicular according as it is double or single.

It will press from six to twelve tons in one day, as will appear from the following certificate.

Richmond, Maine, June 17. 1838.

This is to certify that we the undersigned have used the Hay Press of Messrs Chamberlain & Cleftin, and can press two tons a day per man with ease. Two men have pressed twenty eight bundles and trimmed their withes, in a day.

It presses the hay well and with despatch that cannot be equalled by any other Press hitherto constructed.

JOHN WHITE, JR.

ELBRIDGE HATCH,

JESSE SMALL.

Any one wishing to purchase, please call on the subscriber at Richmond.

A. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

Wanted.

500 Bushels good Wheat, different kinds.

100	true Marrowfat Peas.
100	Early Washington, do
200	2 Rowed Barley.
100	Spring Rye.
100	Scotch Oats, (true.)

For seed, for which cash and liberal prices will be paid, if delivered soon, by

Hallowell, Feb. 7, 1839.

R. G. LINCOLN.

115

House for sale or to rent.

THE subscriber has a House in Wayne Village, pleasantly situated, which he will sell or rent. Buildings new and in good repair. Payment made to suit the purchaser.

Winthrop January, 31st 1839.

Imported Bulbous Roots.

THE following Bulbous Roots just received from Holland are offered for sale at R. G. Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell.

Tulips of different colors,
Hyacinths (Mixed.)
Polyanthos Narcissus,
Crocus,
White Lillies,
Crown Imperials,
Daffodils.

Nov. 6, 1838.

KENNEBEC, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Tuesday of February, A. D. 1839.

OLIVE B. ADAMS, the widow of John Adams late of Greene in said county, deceased, having made application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the second Tuesday of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: Geo. Robinson, Register.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

Is published weekly at Winthrop by **SEAVEY & ROBBINS**, and Edited by E. HOLMES & M. SEAVEY.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continuance at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.